

Appendix E: Relevant Local Water/Land Use Plans

The following table lists the local water and land use planning documents applicable to the CABY region. These documents were reviewed to support development of the CABY IRWM Update's objectives and projects, and to ensure that the goals and objectives of the CABY IRWMP are compatible with and support local planning efforts. The table also provides a brief summary of the specific plans and activities most relevant to the CABY IRWMP. The stakeholders and participants involved in the CABY process recognize the importance of including these documents and have requested an annual update of the IRWMP for full integration. The following paragraphs provide brief descriptions and background of the relevant plans listed in the table below.

Urban Water Management Plans: The 2011 Urban Water Management Plans (UWMPs) serve two primary purposes: 1) compliance with the requirements of California's Urban Water Management Planning Act (Act); and 2) as a master plan for water supply and resources management consistent with the jurisdiction's goals and policy objectives. These plans function as long-term planning documents and the conclusions and recommendations from the UWMPs will determine key aspects of long-term capital investment by each agency, and guidance for Plan project development.

- UWMPs describe the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage, both of which inform the IRWMP.
- For any water source that may not be available at a consistent level of use, given specific legal, environmental, water quality, or climatic factors, the UWMP describes plans to replace that source with alternative sources or water demand management measures, for an average water year, a single dry water year, multiple dry water years. This adaptive strategy will relate to the climate vulnerability assessment.
- The UWMP describes opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis and actions to be undertaken to prepare for and implement during a catastrophic interruption of water supplies, including a regional power outage, an earthquake, or other disaster.

Preparation of the plan is coordinated with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies and includes a description of the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the service area. Coordination such as this is essential to successfully implementing an IRWMP.

County General Plans: California State law requires each county to adopt a general plan, "for the physical development of the County and any land outside its boundaries which ...bears relation to its planning" (Government Code Section 65300). The General Plan serves as the county's constitution for the physical use of the county's resources, and is the foundation upon which all land use decisions are made. The general plan expresses the community's development goals and embodies public policy relative to the distribution of future public and private land use. Planning and land use play a vital role in water use and distribution, and as such will influence infrastructure needs, water demand and supply, and impacts on natural systems addressed in the Plan. **Please note:**

While all nine counties within the region have adopted general plans, the Placer, Nevada, and El Dorado county general plans are summarized below, as they apply to 77 percent of lands under county jurisdiction in the region. Remaining counties generally represent relatively small portions of the region.

City Plans: City plans were prepared pursuant to California Government Code Section 65300 et seq., that requires all general service local governments to prepare and adopt a general plan. The influence of city plans on the development and implementation of the IRWMP are similar to county general plans.

Agricultural Water Management Plans: The Agricultural Water Management Planning Act (Act) [§10826 (a)] requires every agricultural water supplier providing water to more than 10,000 irrigated acres, excluding recycled water, to adopt and submit an Agricultural Water Management Plan (AWMP) every five years to DWR. Plans are intended to assure the appropriate level of reliability in a water service to sufficiently meet the needs of its customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry years. As such, they indicate water use over time for a major economic sector, again informing the IRWM process toward balancing water needs and in potential project development.

Stormwater Management Plans: The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has established a two-tiered program to address municipal stormwater discharges, administered by the applicable regional water quality control board. These plans address and affect the IRWMP primarily about water quality and stormwater management, and related projects.

Watershed Management Plans: These are plans based on watershed planning units, and vary in their scope, location, and authority. They were used to identify issues and vulnerabilities, and often suggest adaptive strategies to make watershed more resilient – thus they help inform objectives and projects.

Hazard Mitigation Plans: These plans identify and develop strategies to address the risks from natural hazards such as wildfires, flooding, severe weather, dam failure, drought and climate change. They also establish a basis for coordination among participating agencies and assist in meeting the requirements of federal assistance programs. They assist in identifying vulnerabilities in the region that may be exacerbated by climate change, and the need for updating historic or poorly functioning infrastructure. **Please note: While all counties have Hazard Mitigation Plans in either adopted, draft, or update status, the Placer, Nevada, and El Dorado county plans are summarized below, as they apply to 77 percent of lands under county jurisdiction in the region. Remaining counties generally represent relatively small portions of the region.**

Other regional plans: Some entities have prepared climate actions plans, water supply assessments, river and/or fire management plans, federal resource management plans, and conservation plans that also have bearing on the IRWMP and so are included here.

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| Urban Water Management Plan | 2011 | Nevada Irrigation District | Agricultural water use accounts for nearly 90 percent of total demand on NID's water supply. The remainder is delivered primarily to single-family residential accounts. NID's 287,000-acre boundary includes 66,500 acres in Placer County, generally the area between Auburn and Lincoln and to the north. Land use in Lincoln is rapidly changing from rural to urban, and water demand is changing from irrigation (raw) to treated water. NID depends on surface water for its supply for both irrigation and urban water demands. Supply falls into four main categories: runoff from the watershed, carryover storage in surface reservoirs, contract purchases, and recycled water. NID currently receives recycled water from four municipal wastewater treatment plants. The amount of wastewater treatment plant effluent taken on an average year makes up only 1 percent of the total supply. The district will consider expanding its use of recycled water in the future as wastewater treatment plants are upgraded. The recycled water can be used not only for agriculture but landscape irrigation, street washing, and golf course irrigation. NID is required to maintain a total minimum pool of 39,675 acre-feet of water between all of its reservoirs to make flow releases for fisheries and account for dead storage. Water supply and demand conservation is a priority for NID; NID is committed to implementing water conservation measures for all customer sectors. |
| Urban Water Management Plan | 2011 | Placer County Water Agency | PCWA primarily uses surface water as its source of supply. A relatively small amount of groundwater is currently used for emergency purposes from one existing well in the Sunset Industrial Area. Recycled water is used by the cities of Roseville and Lincoln that also receive PCWA wholesale surface water. The Water Systems Division's current largest source of water is from the Yuba and Bear rivers for consumptive uses. This supply comes from Lake Spaulding and is purchased from PG&E. The American River provides a second source from appropriated water rights developed through construction of the Middle Fork Project. A third source is from the United States Bureau of Reclamation's Central Valley Project (CVP). To maximize water resources, PCWA focuses on increasing water use efficiency, integrating the available mix of water sources, including groundwater, surface water, and recycled water, and upgrading water supply and delivery facilities. PCWA is in the process of completing an integrated water resource plan and a groundwater management plan. It is actively participating with the CABY IRWMP Update, a regional water conservation master plan, and various cooperative agreements. |
| Urban Water | 2011 | Georgetown | GDPUD's primary source of water is the Stumpy Meadows Project, with a capacity of 3.35 million |

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| Management Plan | | Divide PUD | gallons, diversion structures, and a conveyance system to the service area. The District has no plans to use groundwater to supplement the surface water source because local groundwater is not of adequate quality or quantity. GDPUD is geographically separated from its neighboring water purveyors by the three forks of the American River, and therefore has no direct inter-ties with any adjoining water systems. Consequently, there is no immediate mechanism for the transfer of water into or out of the District through a mutual aid agreement, should the need arise. The District's ongoing management practices and conservation programs to reduce losses in the water conveyance system by lining ditches with gunite, replacing ditches with pipelines, and improving operations that affect losses, will preserve the present water supply. Water meters serve as the primary tool in promoting water conservation, a practice recognized as sound urban water management practice as well as a basic water conservation measure (DMM 4). Currently no recycled is water being used; no treatment systems produce adequate effluent. |
| Urban Water Management Plan | 2011 | El Dorado Irrigation District | EID currently serves a population of about 100,000 people through more than 38,000 active water meter connections within a contiguous service area of about 220 square miles on the western slope of the Sierra in El Dorado County. The City of Placerville, located in the central part of the district, receives water from EID as a wholesale customer. It also operates two satellite water systems in the Strawberry and Outingdale communities. EID obtains water from the North and Middle Forks of the Cosumnes River, Clear Creek, Squaw Hollow Creek, Park Creek, Camp Creek, Slab Creek, Weber Creek, and the South Fork American River in accordance with appropriative water rights. Some supply is diverted directly from rivers and creeks to be treated or conveyed as raw water. Other water is diverted to storage for subsequent treatment and distribution into the potable system. EID diverts water from the South Fork American River, its tributaries, and Echo Lake for both power generation and consumptive uses. EID produces recycled water at both the El Dorado Hills and Deer Creek wastewater treatment plants, then used by EID customers for irrigation of residential landscape, commercial landscape, recreation turf and in a few areas for fire suppression and dust control. The availability of recycled water is currently limited to the El Dorado Hills and Cameron Park areas. EID also diverts water into the Crawford Ditch from the North Fork of the Cosumnes River as a raw water source. Aside from a USBR Contract, EID does not currently purchase water from any wholesale supplier. In the future, EID expects to purchase water wholesale from the El Dorado County Water Agency. |

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| Water Supply Assessments | 2009 | Nevada Irrigation District | The Water Supply Assessment is prepared for the Loma Rica Ranch Project, which is primarily undeveloped, composed of naturally wooded vegetation and grasslands with four development areas located in Nevada County. The district, which would be the water purveyor of the project, has water rights to the majority of its water supply. Approximately 3% of the district's water supply is from outside sources. The total estimated project water demand is 819 acre-feet per year. The district's primary water supply is surface water, which falls into four main categories: runoff from the watershed, carryover storage in surface reservoirs, contract purchases, and recycled water. |
| Agricultural Water Management Plan | 2012 | Nevada Irrigation District | This plan includes information about the agricultural water supplier and service area, inventory of water supplies, water balance, climate change, and efficient water management practices. NID serves about 5,400 agricultural customers with an average total reported irrigated acreage of 29,400 acres. Water uses within the district's service area are domestic, agricultural, environmental, municipal and recreational. |
| Regional Climate Action Plan | 2009 | Sierra Nevada Conservancy Climate Action Plan of the Sierra Nevada | The Sierra Nevada Climate Action Plan (SNCAP) is one of three efforts being led by the Sierra Nevada Conservancy (SNC) in response to the direction of its board in the development of the Sierra Nevada Climate Change Initiative. The plan addresses potential impacts to water, habitats, endangered species, fire and recreation resources in the entire Sierra Nevada including the CABY region. The plan discusses quantifying and protecting carbon sequestration in the CABY region, enhancing land and resource values, and further providing contiguous habitat and migration corridors as an adaptation strategy. SNCAP works toward the goal of protecting and balancing water supply, quality, and ecosystem health needs in all Sierra watersheds by first looking to improve natural water storage systems, focusing on meadow restoration. The plan also aims to assist DWR to identify and provide funding for Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) regions throughout the Sierra Nevada watersheds and for research and analysis on climate change impacts and adaptation strategies. |
| General Plan | 1996 | Nevada County | Nevada County is characterized by a large and diverse hydrologic system. Surface water drainage is comprised of three watersheds: the Truckee River Basin in the eastern county (draining into the north Lahontan region) and the Yuba River and Bear River basins in the western county. These watersheds supply water to portions of northern California and western Nevada. Many of the creeks and rivers also produce hydroelectricity. Land use policies directly affect the county's |

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| | | | hydrologic systems. Nevada County supports a variety of important or unique wildlife habitats, including movement corridors, wetlands and riparian areas, and breeding/foraging areas. Protection and management of the forest resources in Nevada County are important considerations in the general plan, contributing to the economic vitality and scenic quality of the county. Protective corridors are recommended along all major streams in the planning area to prevent development in these environmentally sensitive areas. These corridors will also help to preserve the water quality. Development can put a strain on water supply and water treatment capacity, and the Nevada County General Plan makes allowances that affordable housing developments be given a priority in receiving those resources (important to IRWM DAC considerations). The county is also looking to expand their sanitary sewer capacity to serve a greater portion of the unincorporated area. Within Nevada County, the interface of the natural and manmade environment creates potential safety hazards such as wildfires, earthquakes (along with related dam failures), and flooding. Areas within Nevada County subject to flood hazards are generally confined to localized overflow from rivers and streams and are not extensive. Goals, objectives and policies on the above topics relate to the CABY IRWMP. |
| General Plan | 1994 | Placer County Planning Department | Placer County is characterized by a large and diverse hydrologic system. Surface water drainage is comprised mainly of the North and Middle Forks of the American River. Land use policies directly affect the counties hydrologic systems. Placer County contains a variety of wildlife habitats that are important or unique, including movement corridors, wetlands and riparian areas, and breeding, and foraging areas. Protection and management of forest resources in Placer County are important considerations in the general plan, and contribute to the economic vitality and scenic quality of the county. Flooding and flood hazard abatement also are addressed. Applicable goals, objectives and policies that relate to the CABY IRWMP address sustainable forestry practices, habitat protection and enhancement, protecting sustainable water supply, preference for affordable housing and infrastructure (important for DAC), promotion of community water and sewer systems in this largely rural county, flood and fire management and abatement, and encouragement of land use patterns that accommodate natural systems. |
| General Plan | 2004 | El Dorado County Planning Department | This plan acknowledges that the county will continue to grow but will attempt to retain the qualities of its natural resource base, both consumptive and environmental, to maintain its custom and culture, and to assure its long-term economic stability. This plan acknowledges the ecological and |

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| | | | <p>historic values of these lands, while saving and conserving the lands for future economic benefits for all the purposes. The plan is intended to maintain and protect the county's natural beauty and environmental quality, vegetation, air and water quality, natural landscape features, cultural resource values, and maintain the rural character and lifestyle while ensuring the economic viability critical to promoting and sustaining community identity. Where appropriate, it encourages clustered development as an option to maintain the integrity and distinct character of individual communities, while protecting open space and promoting natural resource uses.</p> <p>Goals and objectives related to the IRWMP include those addressing water quality, supply, distribution; protection of natural resources; encouragement of energy and water conservation in new developments; conservation and promotion of El Dorado County's waterways, particularly the South Fork of the American River; and recognition of the biological and economic importance of the county's forested lands/watersheds.</p> |
| Conservation Plan | 2011 | Placer County Conservation Plan/ City of Lincoln, Placer County, PCWA | <p>In June 2000, the Placer County Board of Supervisors directed staff to initiate the implementation of the Placer Legacy Program. One of the objectives of the program was to prepare a Natural Communities Conservation Plan and Habitat Conservation Plan in three phases. This effort became known as the Placer County Conservation Plan (PCCP).</p> <p>The PCCP will provide 50 years of compliance for the following state and federal regulations for Placer County, the City of Lincoln, and the Placer County Water Agency:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Incidental Take Permit – Federal Endangered Species Act 2. Natural Communities Conservation Plan – CA Endangered Species Act and Natural Communities Conservation Act 3. Section 404 and 401 of the Federal Clean Water Act related to wetlands and water quality 4. Section 1600 of the CA Fish and Game Code – Streambed Modification Agreements <p>Biological objectives are offered for vernal pools, wetlands, agricultural lands and oak woodlands. Of particular importance to the IRWMP are riverine and riparian objectives to: "Improve the ecological health of riverine systems by protecting, enhancing, and restoring hydrologic and botanical and geomorphic processes to maintain functional aquatic and riparian communities that benefit covered species and promote native biodiversity."</p> |
| Conservation Plan | 2001 | American River Conservancy/ | This plan used GIS analysis and overlays to identify target areas for conservation easements in the Upper Cosumnes River Watershed. Primary consideration was given to special status plant and |

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| | | Strategic Plan for Conservation of the Cosumnes River | wildlife species and their habitats including distance to riparian zones, number of listed species present, etc. Other secondary considerations included open space and recreation. |
| Watershed Plan | 2009 | South Fork American River Watershed Management Group/ American River Watershed Management Plan | This plan was designed specifically for the South Fork American River watershed and incorporates many of the principles and processes of the CABY IRWMP including goals and objectives, RMS and it includes a ranking system for projects. The South Fork American River Watershed Group authored the South Fork American River Watershed Plan (also begun with a previous watershed coordinator grant), which is largely made up of agency representatives. |
| City Plan | 1999 | City of Grass Valley | This city plan is a policy document designed to guide the future growth and development of Grass Valley in a manner consistent with its physical, social, economic, and environmental goals. |
| City Plan | 1983 | City of Nevada City | This city plan is a policy document designed to guide the future growth and development of Nevada City in a manner consistent with its physical, social, economic, and environmental goals. |
| City Plan | 1998 | City of Colfax | This plan is a guide for decision making regarding the long term physical development of Colfax. It is used as a starting point for city planning and procedures such as capital improvement planning, building code enforcement, subdivision map review, zoning changes, environmental reviews of projects, and specific plan development. The eight elements addressed are land use, circulation, housing, natural environment, noise, safety, community design, and economic elements. |
| City Plan | 2001 | City of Loomis | This plan provides a basis for long term growth and implementation measures by Loomis. The plan addresses community development, circulation, housing, public facilities and services, conservation of resources, and public health and safety elements. The Plan identifies goals for the protection of stream corridors and riparian habitat for wildlife and plant species as well as groundwater supplies. |

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| City Plan | 2004 | City of Placerville | This is a strategic plan that establishes guidelines and priorities for the community of Placerville. It addresses: land use, circulation, housing, conservation, open space, noise, and safety. |
| City Plan | 2009 | City of Plymouth | This is a strategic plan that establishes guidelines and priorities for the community of Plymouth. It addresses: land use, circulation, housing, conservation, open space, noise, and safety. |
| City Plan | 2005 | City of Placerville Stormwater Management Plan | This plan is implemented to support the goal of the General Small MS4 Permit which is designed to protect water quality from urban runoff pollution. The plan addresses various ways stormwater quality can be impacted by the public, municipal activities and development, and discusses six minimum control measures and measurable goals and schedules for implementation. |
| Flood Management Plans | 2005 | City of Placerville Stormwater Management Plan | <p><u>Purpose</u> : The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the following two-phased program to address stormwater discharges from municipal storm sewer systems (MS4s), and industrial and construction activities to surface waters (e.g., Hangtown Creek):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Phase I regulations require that stormwater management programs be developed and implemented by Large MS4s (serving populations of 100,000 people or more), certain industrial activities and construction activities disturbing five acres or more. • The Phase II regulations require that stormwater management programs be developed and implemented by Small MS4s (serving populations of less than 100,000) and construction activities disturbing one acre or more. • Placerville has been specifically designated by the RWQCB as the owner and operator of a Small MS4. The main goal of the General Small MS4 Permit is to protect water quality from urban runoff pollution. This is accomplished by addressing the various ways stormwater quality can be impacted by the public, municipal activities, development and redevelopment. |
| Land Management Plan | 2004 | Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment | The Sierra Nevada and the Modoc Plateau encompass dozens of complex ecosystems each with numerous, inter-connected social, economic, and ecological components. The Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment lays out broad management goals and strategies for addressing five problem areas identified during the planning process: old forest ecosystems and associated species; aquatic, riparian, and meadow ecosystems and associated species; fire and fuels management; noxious weeds; and lower westside hardwood ecosystems. |

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| River Management Plan | 2005 | South Yuba River Comprehensive Management Plan | Chapters 3 (Riverwide Management Direction) and 4 (Recreation Management) contain the broad goals and objectives for the South Yuba River: Riverwide Management Direction sets the desired future condition, existing condition, and management actions for each of several key resource categories. desired future conditions are defined as, "land or resource conditions that are expected to result if the vision is fully achieved." The plan also includes more specific and detailed management actions within five planning units for recreation. It also contains an implementation plan that incorporates monitoring and adaptive management. |
| Land Management Plan | 1990 | Tahoe National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan | The Summary of the Analysis of the Management Situation chapter briefly describes the current management direction, supply or production capability, existing and projected demands for forest goods and services, and the need or opportunity for changes in current management direction. Applicable resource areas discussed include recreation, fish, wildlife, and sensitive plants, diversity, riparian areas, water, ownership, land uses, and the urban/rural/wildland interface. The Public Issues, Concerns, and Opportunities Summary describes the process used to identify public issues, management concerns, and resource use and development opportunities. It also discusses how each issue, concern, or opportunity is resolved or addressed during the planning process. The Management Direction chapter presents both forest-wide and area-specific management direction for the TNF. The forest-wide management direction consists of forest goals and desired future conditions, objectives, standards, and guidelines. |
| Land Management Plan | 1988 | Eldorado National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan | Chapter 2: Public Issues and Management Concerns outlines the major issues facing the forest. Issues include energy, mining, outdoor recreation, timberlands, fish and wildlife, fire, transportation system, range, water quality and quantity, and roadless areas. Many of these relate directly to water resource issues (e.g., water quality and quantity). Each issue is stated, summarized, and a solution is presented. The third chapter is a summary and analysis of the current management situation. The chapter on management direction outlines the goals and objectives for management policies. It also outlines the hierarchy of policy levels, and how management directives move through the system. Monitoring and evaluation of management practices is also included. |
| River Management Plan | 2001 | El Dorado County River Management Plan | The El Dorado County RMP provides regulatory, plan, and policy guidance for El Dorado County's management of whitewater recreation and related activities along the 20.7 mile segment of the South Fork of the American River between the Chili Bar Dam and Salmon Falls Road in El Dorado County. These rules define and update the county's river management and reporting activities in |

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| | | | accordance with El Dorado County Ordinance No. 4365. In addition to providing a set of operations rules for commercial and private boaters along the South Fork, the purpose of the plan is to protect the environmental quality of the river; maintain the values sought by the river users and landowners; and to protect the public's safety, health, and welfare. The RMP is an implementing tool of the Parks and Recreation Element of the general plan, and is responsive to goals and policies identified in other general plan elements. There are a number of applicable goals, objectives and policies that relate to the CABY IRWMP. |
| River Management Plan | 2004 | The South Fork American River Management Plan/BLM | This plan will guide the management of the public lands (BLM) along the South Fork American River well into the future, allowing for public use and for protection of natural resources. It pertains only to federal lands along the 21-mile stretch of the South Fork American River between Chili Bar and Salmon Falls Bridge, but is meant to dovetail with private management per the El Dorado County RMP. It contains detailed information on how the federal lands will be used and developed. Plan organization: The RMP is divided into three sections. The first is an overview of the entire river. The second section consists of general management direction and decisions that will be applied to more than one planning unit. The third section divides the public lands along the South Fork American River into seven distinct planning units to facilitate the planning process. Each planning unit is physically separated from other planning units by private property. |
| Fire Management Plan | 2004 | Amador County Fire Hazard Reduction Plan | This county-wide plan covers approximately 600 square miles and identifies the numerous agencies involved in fire prevention in the county and their responsibilities. It recommends 42 fuel-reduction projects based on fuel rankings and other factors such as fuel types, topography, elevation, aspect, fire threat, and watershed boundaries. |
| Fire Management Plan | 2004 | El Dorado County Wildfire Protection Plan | The plan identifies specific fire protection problems and issues; lists plan goals and strategic action plan recommendations; identifies and lists communities for fire safe planning; provides for formation of local community fire safe councils; adopts a standard outline for community wildfire protection plans (CWPP); identifies the EDCFSC as a focal point for bringing citizens and protection agencies together to plan and accomplish fire safe measures; and establishes a public education role for the EDCFSC. |

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| Wildfire Protection Plan | 2008 | Placer County Wildfire Protection Plan | The plan identifies specific fire protection problems and issues; lists plan goals and strategic action plan recommendations; identifies and lists communities for fire safe planning; provides for formation of local community fire safe councils; adopts a standard outline for community wildfire protection plans (CWPP); identifies the Placer County Fire Safe Alliance (PCFSA) as a focal point for bringing citizens and protection agencies together to plan and accomplish fire safe measures; and establishes a public education role for the PCFSA. |
| Fire Plan | 1996 | California Department of Forestry (CDF) Fire Plan | California has a complex fire environment, with multiple climates, land use, diverse topography and many complex vegetation communities. To respond to this complex fire environment, custom strategies for each situation have been developed through combinations of pre-fire management, suppression, and post-fire management. These strategies are intended to lessen the costly impacts of future wildfires and offer alternatives to continually increasing suppression forces. The five components that form the basis of the planning process in the fire plan include: 1) Wildfire protection zones; 2) Initial attack success to measure the level of service provided by the fire protection system for wildland fire; 3) Assets protection to establish a methodology for defining assets protected and their degree of risk from wildfire; and, 4) Pre-fire management to focus on system analysis methods that assess alternatives to protect assets from unacceptable risk of wildland fire damage and a fiscal framework to assess and monitor annual and long term changes in California's wildland fire protection systems. Chapter 4 of the plan describes the assets at risk to wildfire, including water and watersheds and describes the commodity and environmental values of water and watersheds and the effects of wildfire on these values. Some of the risks detailed are relevant to the IRWMP in that they address increased amounts of sediment delivered to streams, diminished reservoir capacity, and harm to fisheries. This chapter also outlines the risks (vulnerabilities) to rangelands, wildlife, habitat, plants, and ecosystem health relevant to the IRWMP. |
| Conservation Plan | January 2011 | South Yuba River Citizens League/ 21st Century Assessment of | The 21 st Century Assessment of the Yuba River Watershed describes the Yuba watershed and impacts of historical and more recent factors to watershed health, restoration priorities for the Yuba River, (which contain remediating mining toxins, reforming water and watershed management and restoring the functions of the forest, meadows and floodplains), and plans for the future. This includes restoration of salmon habitat as well as effective watershed protection and restoration. The plan discusses land use practices in the Yuba Basin, including timber extraction, grazing, fire |

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| | | the Yuba River Watershed | suppression, invasive species, human development patterns, impact of roads on aquatic ecosystems, and the combined effect of land use impacts on upland forest conditions. |
| Conservation Plan | March 2011 | The Sierra Streams Institute/Deer Creek Watershed Restoration Plan | The Deer Creek Restoration Plan is an assessment of the entire watershed, expanding upon the Upper Deer Creek Assessment and Restoration Plan, and incorporating the cultural perspective of the Maidu. The report identifies the outcomes of impacts from a century and a half of mining, development, water diversions and agriculture, which include altered flows, reduced frequency of substrate mobilization, infrequent inundation of floodplain habitat, residual mining deposits, reduced complexity and cover of riparian vegetation communities, prevalence of non-native riparian vegetation, excessive fine sediment deposits in certain reaches, excessive nutrient loads in certain reaches, non-point source pollution inputs and sources of mercury and other heavy metal contamination from past mining activities. |
| Restoration Plan/Study | 2008 | The Sierra Fund/ Mining's Toxic Legacy | This report discusses the environmental impacts of historical mining techniques, including the widespread distribution of toxins, such as mercury used for gold mining, as found in the reservoirs in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada. Specifically, it is estimated that 13 million pounds of mercury were left in the land and water from historic gold mining in California. The report addresses four strategic recommendations to adapt to these mining impacts. |
| Basin Plan | 1998 | Fourth Edition Of The Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) For The Sacramento River And San Joaquin River Basins | The Basin Plan sets water quality standards and identifies beneficial uses of water resources. It also sets forth an implementation and monitoring plan to achieve the objectives and preserve the beneficial uses. Beneficial uses are critical to water quality management in California. State law defines beneficial uses of California's waters that may be protected against quality degradation to include (and not limited to) "...domestic; municipal; agricultural and industrial supply; power generation; recreation; aesthetic enjoyment; navigation; and preservation and enhancement of fish, wildlife, and other aquatic resources or preserves" (Water Code Section 13050(f)). Protection and enhancement of existing and potential beneficial uses are primary goals of water quality planning. By identifying these beneficial uses, all water quality problems can be stated in terms of whether there is water of sufficient quality and quantity to protect or enhance those stated uses. Water quality objectives set explicit criteria for meeting the plan's goals for several water quality parameters. |

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| CALFED Bay-Delta Program Programmatic Record Of Decision (Rod) | See Document Summary | CALFED | The programs and implementation plans associated with the CALFED Bay-Delta system relevant to the IRWMP include: the CALFED Bay-Delta Ecosystem Restoration Program (2000); the Strategic Plan for Ecosystem Restoration (2000); the Upper Yuba River Studies Program (ongoing); the Delta Regional Ecosystem Restoration Program (in progress); the Habitat Management, Preservation, and Restoration Plan for Suisun Marsh (in progress); the Sacramento Valley Region Restoration Plan (in progress); the San Joaquin Valley Restoration Plan (in progress); the Mercury Strategy for the Bay-Delta Ecosystem (2004); and the 2001 Addendum to the CALFED Bay-Delta ROD (contains minor organizational changes to the 2000 ROD). The objective of the Ecosystem Restoration Program is to develop comprehensive plans and programs to restore ecological processes, habitats, and species on rivers and tributaries to the Bay-Delta. The Upper Yuba River, Delta Regional, Suisun Marsh, Sacramento Valley, and San Joaquin plans are all a part of the Ecosystem Restoration Program. Regional plans guide the implementation of the Ecosystem Restoration Program, but provide regionally-specific guidance, evaluation, and adaptive management feedback. The Mercury Strategy document outlines a strategy for integrated mercury investigations linked to restoration and adaptive management of the Bay-Delta ecosystem. Goals and objectives address water management, water storage, conveyance, water use efficiency, water transfers, an environmental water account, drinking water quality, watershed management, levees, ecosystem restoration, and establishing a science compendium relevant to CALFED. |
| Hazard Mitigation Plan | 2011 | Nevada County | The Nevada County Hazard Mitigation Plan was prepared to provide awareness of local risks and tangible mitigation plans for reducing long-term risk to people and property from natural and human caused hazards and their effects. The greatest hazard risks and vulnerabilities to Nevada County are associated with wildland fire and flood, specifically 13 flooding disasters between 1950 and 2008. The fire problem is directly related to the amount of hazardous fuels that have accumulated since the distribution of the natural fire cycles that normally occurred prior to land use changes that began at the start of the 20 th Century. |
| Hazard Mitigation Plan | April 2010 | Placer County | Placer County developed this plan to make the county less vulnerable to future hazard events, recommending 112 mitigation actions. The county identifies and analyzes several hazards, including floods, wildfires, severe weather and drought hazards which are termed as having significant impact on the county. |

| DOCUMENT TYPE | DATE LAST ISSUED/ UPDATED | AGENCY or AUTHOR/ JURISDICTION | DOCUMENT SUMMARY |
|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Hazard Mitigation Plan | November 2004 | El Dorado County | The plan's primary goal is to protect the county's residents and their property from the consequences of hazards by reducing the potential for future damages and economic losses that result from natural hazards. Several hazards are identified, including floods, dam failure, winter storms and drought. However, the most significant hazards to the county addressed are flooding and wildfire. Flooding is the primary hazard related to stormwater runoff, along with erosion, sedimentation and degradation of water quality. |